

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor. AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher. VOL. XII. INDIANA STATE SENTINEL. THE INDIAN STATE SENTINEL: A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE. OFFICE IN THE TOMLINSON BUILDINGS. CORNER OF WASHINGTON STREET AND HICKORY ALLEY. SIGN OF THE HICKORY POLE. AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher. The Weekly Indiana State Sentinel, (TO SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS.) IS ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Eleven Copies for Ten Dollars!! TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE IN ALL CASES. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1852.

**Mock Funerals.** The mock funerals got up in honor of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster have not cost the cities of Boston and New York less than half a million of dollars. The tax payers are complaining, and justly, we think, of the extravagance of these useless expenditures. Among some of the items at New York we find the following: Decorating the City Hall, \$2,547 32; Scarfs for the Marshals, 946 00; Undertaker, 1,481 00; D. Howard for board of six Senators three days, 2161 75. In the board of Senators was charged all the wine drunk by them and their friends, and the Aldermen, we presume. We should like to see all the items of expenditure by the Senate committee who conveyed the remains of Clay to Ashland. The wine bill would no doubt make some of our temperance folks stare. The funeral train—the mourners that followed the lifeless corpse of John Quincy Adams to its last resting place in Massachusetts, had a glorious frolic. They ate and drank at the expense of Congress, and the hard working, honest, temperance people paid the bills. Their wine bills at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York exceeded one thousand dollars. The common Council of the temperance city of Boston, out of respect to the deceased, paid the wine bills at that place. These useless and unnecessary parades ought to be discontinued, and the press and the people ought to speak out boldly in their condemnation.

**Cabinet Officers.** It too often occurs that gentlemen are selected as Cabinet Ministers on account of their showy abilities; because they have been able, by the power of their eloquence, to instruct the Senate or charm the listening multitude, rather than for sound practical judgment and administrative talents. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Monroe, and Jackson, never had any reputation as public speakers. They never attempted to make what is denominated a set speech. Mr. Madison, although logical and powerful in argument, had no reputation as an orator. Brilliant advocates, as attorneys, have seldom the industry to delve into the dry details of great logical questions. The same is true of the brilliant orators who have shown so brightly in our halls of legislation. As a general rule, they have no taste for the dry details of an Administrative office. If they have not, they lack the great and essential qualifications of a Cabinet Minister, and never should be selected, as such. William T. Barry, a brilliant orator, left the Post Office as harassed and in confusion. Amos Kendall, a sound thinker and a practical man, but no speaker, restored it to credit and order. This is but one among many examples which we might give.

On the fourth day of next March the city of Washington will be filled with a greater swarm of gaunt and hungry office seekers than has yet congregated at that city. Thousands will come away disappointed, muttering curses at each step homeward, that their services to their party have not been duly appreciated! Such will always be the case so long as the offices of the country are regarded as the "spoils of victory." It was not so during the best days of the Republic—1840-1848. The Journal judges the future by the past, the Democrats by what the Whigs have done, for since the beginning of time never was there known such a congregation of lean, lank, and hungry office seekers, as were assembled in Washington at the inauguration of Harrison and Taylor. Four years ago they filled the hotels and boarding houses, and thousands walked to find a resting place for their heads, like specters, walked the streets, with their carpet bags containing their papers and recommendations, nicely done up, swung to their arms. With the rising sun bright expectations lit up their countenances, but when black night came hopped died within them and

"Made every thing in ugly form appear." The Whigs can now explain: "Sweet are the uses of adversity, 'Which like the toad, ugly and venomous, Wears yet a precious jewel in his head." Great Convention of Brass Bands at Indianapolis on the 23d of February next. This movement has found great favor with Bands throughout the State, upwards of thirty having sent in their acceptance of the invitation to attend. It is proposed to unite all these bands, thus forming one vast band of near four hundred instruments. Mr. C. B. Downie is now busily engaged in arranging music for this purpose, and his well known ability and experience is sufficient guaranty that they will be all right. Mr. Downie requests us to state that it is possible he may not have been informed of every band in the State—if any bands have not heard directly from him will send their address, together with the number and kind of instruments he will take great pleasure in forwarding the music to them.

We hope that editors throughout the State will take hold of this matter, and do all in their power towards the advancement of this good cause. Beyond a doubt this will be the most magnificent affair of the kind ever got up in the West. Charles C. Greene, Esq., Editor of the Boston Post, is named in the New Orleans Delta, as Postmaster General under President Pierce. Colonel Greene is a gentleman of fine abilities. His national views on all political questions, his practical good sense, and sound judgment eminently qualify him for that position. He is a practical printer, and at one time was foreman in the office of Duff Greene, when he was Printer to Congress.

The Hoosier State broke a cylinder head at Lawrenceburg on her last trip to Cincinnati, which compelled her to perform the balance of the trip on one wheel—Louisville Democrat.

France an Empire. Louis Napoleon, issued his proclamation convening the Senate of France on the 4th of November.

Jerome Bonaparte, President of the Senate, announced the object of the meeting. A committee was appointed which submitted a report in favor of the establishment of an Empire. The following resolutions were then adopted: Art. 1. The Imperial dignity is re-established. Louis Napoleon is Emperor, under the name of Napoleon III.

Art. 2. The Imperial dignity is hereditary in the direct and legitimate descendants of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, in the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

Art. 3. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, if he has no male child, may adopt the legitimate children and descendants in the male line of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon III. The terms of adoption are regulated by a Senate law. If, after this adoption, male children should be born to Louis Napoleon, his adoptive children should be called on to succeed him until after his legitimate descendants. The adoption is interdicted to the successors of Louis Napoleon and to their descendants.

Art. 4. Louis Napoleon regulates by an organic decree addressed to the Senate, and deposited in its archives, the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, in case he should leave no direct, legitimate or adoptive heir.

Art. 5. In default of a legitimate or adoptive heir of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and of the successors in the male line of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon III, the members of the family of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte called eventually to the succession, and their descendants of both sexes, form part of the Imperial family. A Senate law regulates their position. They cannot marry without the authorization of the Emperor. Their marriage without such an authorization entails privation of all hereditary right, as well for him who contracts it as for his descendants.

Art. 6. The members of the family of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte called eventually to the succession, and their descendants of both sexes, form part of the Imperial family. A Senate law regulates their position. They cannot marry without the authorization of the Emperor. Their marriage without such an authorization entails privation of all hereditary right, as well for him who contracts it as for his descendants.

Art. 7. The Constitution of the 15th of January, 1852, is maintained in all its provisions which are not contrary to the present Senate law; there cannot be any modification made in it, except in the forms and by the means therein prescribed.

Art. 8. The following proposition shall be presented to the acceptance of the French people, in the form determined by the decrees of the 24 and 4th of December, 1851: "The people wish for the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity of the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with hereditary right in his direct descendants, either legitimate or adoptive, and give him the right to regulate the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, as provided for by the Senate law of November, 1852."

The Vice President then announced to the Prince the determination of the Senate. To which he replied as follows: "Messieurs les Sénateurs: I thank the Senate for the readiness with which it has responded to the wishes of the country in deliberating on the re-establishment of the Empire, and in drawing up the Senate law which is to be submitted to the acceptance of the people. When 48 years since, in this same place, in this same room, under analogous circumstances, the Senate came to offer the crown to the chief of my family, the Emperor replied in these memorable words: 'My spirit will no longer be with my posterity, from the day when I shall cease to merit the love and confidence of the great nation.' What now most affects my heart is the thought that the spirit of the Emperor is with me, that his ideas guide me, that his shade protects me, since by a solemn proceeding you come, in the name of the French people, to give me the confidence of the great nation of the country. It is not necessary for me to tell you that my constant pre-occupation will be to labor with you to promote the grandeur and prosperity of France."

By this time the force is ended and France a despotism—An Empire. The people will sanction the deed, and the friends of freedom may bid a long farewell to Republicanism in that ill-fated country.

The Milwaukee News publishes a very handsome obituary notice of the death of William R. King, Vice President elect, from which we make the following extract. It will be read with interest by Mr. King: "Mr. King was a native of North Carolina, born on the 7th of April, 1786. He received his education at the University of North Carolina, and studied law with William Duffield, a distinguished lawyer, residing in Fayetteville, in that State. He first entered public life in 1810, as a member of the State Legislature. In 1819, when he became the constitutional age, he was elected to Congress from the Wilmington district. During the stormy time that succeeded, he became a bold and uncompromising advocate of the rights of the country, and ably supported Mr. Madison through the war of 1812.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1852. Presidents Message. We have read the message with some care. It is just such a document as we should expect President Fillmore to write, and perhaps in view of the late overthrow of the Whig party and Whig policy, just such a one as he ought to write. It is a smooth, well written, conservative State paper. It lacks that boldness and many independence which should characterize the head of a great nation in this progressive age of the world.

We will not however adopt any harsh language towards either the man or the document. *De meritis aut non bonum* is Greeley's maxim when speaking of Mr. Fillmore and the Whig party.

That Gen. Cass will not accept any post in Gen. Pierce's Cabinet, if proffered, is believed in Michigan to be a fixed fact. The Detroit Tribune says: "We learn from some of the most intimate friends of Gen. Cass in this city, that he has stated that he would not, under any circumstances, consent to accept of any position in the new Cabinet."

A Beardless Army. The Emperor of Austria has issued an order that all the officers of the army shall remove their beards—that they shall not wear hair on their faces or under their chin. This is a most sensible decree, and will form a precedent worthy of imitation in our Republican Government.

Another Editor Rewarded. P. C. Shannon, editor of the Pittsburgh Union, has been appointed District Judge for the District of Pittsburgh, in the place of Judge Forward, deceased.

The True Whig, formerly published at Noblesville, Indiana, since its removal to the cold and bleak climate of Upper Salt River, has changed its name to the "Polar Star." A good idea.

After the first of January next the great Western mail from Washington will be carried to Wheeling by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and from thence to Columbus by stages, and to Cincinnati by railroad, in thirty-two hours.

Georgia. The majority for Pierce and King in Georgia is 22,960. This includes the vote on the Union and Southern rights ticket. The Union ticket received 5,766 votes.

Judge Evans, Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate, from South Carolina, for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Deussen, was elected to fill the vacancy, and his term will expire with the present Congress.

Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.—The engineers of this road had reached Valparaiso on the 6th inst., and pronounce the route most favorable. The crossing of the Kankakee is upon hard bottom.

The Democratic Union at Vernon, Indiana, is an enlarged and otherwise improved. The Democracy of Jennings ought to give this valuable sheet a good support.

The St. Nicholas is a new and splendid hotel just opened in New York. It is named in honor of the patron saint of the early Dutch colonists of that great city.

Presidential Prospects in California. In the Whig journals of California we find some amusing speculations as to the result of the Presidential election. We submit specimens:

POLITICAL SIGNS BY THE GOLDEN GATE—MOST ENCOURAGING NEWS FOR THE WHIGS OF CALIFORNIA! The recent political news from the Atlantic side is of a character so favorable to the election of Gen. Scott as to change hope with the Whigs in California into certainty. The papers received contain evidence undisputed of a constant increase of strength, popularity, and enthusiasm in favor of Gen. Scott, which, if it continues until the election will, says the New York Tribune, not leave Pierce and King more than fifty votes among all the States.

The late election in Maine is so decidedly favorable to the Whigs that they don't seem to doubt their ability to carry the State for Gen. Scott. In Massachusetts and Georgia a corporal's guard still hold out in support of Mr. Webster, as the re-union candidate, but this is more than counterbalanced by the nomination of ex-Governor Truett, of Georgia, for President, and Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, for Vice President, by the secession wing of the Democratic party. This move, it is believed, will give to Gen. Scott several southern States, which otherwise could not have been counted upon in a direct contrary to that which has been calculated upon by the Whigs.

The breaking up of the coalition in Massachusetts between the Democrats and Free-Soilers destroys all hope of depriving Gen. Scott of the vote of that State. It indicates an unmistakable character, the fact that the Whigs in that State, who are considered certain for the Whig ticket, which insures the triumphant election of Scott and Graham.

Gen. Scott was on a tour to the West, on official business, accompanied by Gen. Wool, and was received and welcomed by the people of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Columbus, and other places, in masses of thousands, and with the greatest enthusiasm. So rapidly is Gen. Scott's popularity increasing, and so high is the enthusiasm of the people, that his election is predicted by a larger majority than was cast for Gen. Harrison. We give elsewhere in our paper extracts from eastern papers in support of our conclusions.

POLITICAL.—The political intelligence by the Golden Gate is of the most cheering description for the Whigs. It indicates an unmistakable character, the fact that the enthusiasm for Scott and Graham is spreading like wild fire throughout the North and West, while it is steadily gaining ground in the South. Bennett, of the New York Herald, who, for once in his life, has trimmed his sails to the prevailing wind, and is now a Whig, has written a long and glowing article in his paper, in which he has not only made it appear that the Whigs are dependent on nothing but the extreme, and his glowing of the southern rights movement rather than the Whig cause, but we have no room for remark to-day, and will merely content ourselves with giving a short summary of political intelligence.

Public Debt. The following is the reported public debt of the Union and the several States composing it, on the 1st of January, 1850: FINANCE OF THE GENERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS. Public Debt. United States, \$64,228,323 Texas, \$11,050,291 Maine, \$70,000 Arkansas, \$3,852,172 Massachusetts, \$6,991,047 Tennessee, \$3,337,856 New York, \$23,629,210 Ohio, \$19,173,225 New Jersey, \$2,596,586 Michigan, \$2,849,938 Pennsylvania, \$40,424,737 Indiana, \$6,556,437 Maryland, \$15,990,000 Missouri, \$16,612,795 Virginia, \$14,409,507 Illinois, \$956,261 North Carolina, \$97,000 Iowa, \$35,000 South Carolina, \$3,622,039 Georgia, \$1,903,472 Total, 1850, \$275,450,676 Alabama, \$10,385,938 Total, 1843, \$198,818,736 Mississippi, \$7,427,000 Louisiana, \$16,238,131 In 7 years, \$76,661,940

Philosophical. The editor of the Red River Republican (Louisiana) thus philosophizes over the result of the recent election: "Some of the CONSEQUENCES.—The following are some of the consequences to us of the defeat of Gen. Scott for President: "We have been relieved from harassing—thereby saving our throat from hoarseness, and our lungs from exhaustion. We have been relieved from firing the cannon—and thereby placed out of danger of having our arm or our head shot off. We have been relieved of a few dollars—the pleasant—by the loss of—thereby giving gratification to some of our friends. We will be relieved from doing the duties of Post Master, for which we don't care a fig."

John Q. Adams and the Island of Cuba. Those Whig editors and statesmen who have been inclined to disparage the value of the Island of Cuba as an acquisition to the American Union, will peruse with interest the following extract from an official State paper dated by the United States, which was Secretary of State to Mr. Monroe in 1823. In giving some diplomatic instructions to the American Minister at the Court of Madrid, Mr. Adams thus descends upon the importance of the Island of Cuba to us. He says: "It commands the Gulf of Mexico and the West India seas; the character of its population; its situation midway between our southern coast and the Island of St. Domingo; its safe and capacious harbor the Havana, fronting a long line of our shores destined of the same advantage; the return of its productions and of its wants, furnishing the supplies and needing the returns of a commerce immensely profitable and mutually beneficial—give it an importance in the sum of our affairs, which no other island or other foreign territory can be compared, and little inferior to that which binds the different members of this Union together. Such, indeed, are, between the interests of that Island and of this country, the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations formed by nature, gathering in the process of time, and even now verging to maturity, that, in looking forward to the probable course of events for the short period of half a century, it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our federal republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself."

The Snail Trade in France. We learn from our Parisian contemporaries that the snail is becoming a fashionable article of diet, and that for several months past a particular place has been appropriated for their sale in the Paris fish-market. In the south-east angle, near the lobsters and fresh-water fish, "snails," says one of the French journals, "were highly esteemed by the Romans, our masters in gastronomy, and are now raised in many of the departments with success. In the sixteenth century the Capuchins of Freiburg recovered the art of breeding and fattening snails, until after the French Revolution, when the monks of the Comte, Lorraine, and Burgundy, they raised excellent snails which find a sure demand in the Paris market. There are now fifty restaurants, and more than twelve hundred private tables in Paris, where snails are accepted as one of the dishes of the menu, and are ordered by the customers. The monthly consumption of this mollusk is estimated at half a million. The market price of the great vineyard snail is from 25c. to 30c. per hundred, while those of the hedge, wood, and forest, bring only from 25c. to 25c. The proprietor of one snailery in the vicinity of Dijon is said to net over 7000 francs annually."

COLLECTION OF SEEDS.—The American Farmer says that the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Hon. J. P. KENNEDY, soon after coming into office, renewed the order to our naval officers, commanding on foreign stations, to be vigilant in the collection of seeds, woods, and plants as they were calculated to be introduced advantageously into the agriculture of the country. Such attention to the great interest of our nation entitles Mr. KENNEDY to the thanks of every farmer and planter of our land, and the more so, from the promptness of his action in the premises.

Illinois Official Vote. Pierce, 80,577 Scott, 64,747 Pierce over Scott, 15,830 Hall's vote, 9,731 Pierce over Scott & Hall, 6,099

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1852. Agent of State. We notice that the Crawfordsville Review and other papers have spoken favorably of Col. Allen May, as a candidate for re-election to the office he now so ably fills. We are authorized and requested by Col. M. to state that he intends to strictly adhere to his determination expressed to his friends last winter, not to be a candidate. He will not, under any circumstances, permit his name to be used as a candidate for Agent of State.

Col. Benton. Col. Benton delivered a speech at Jackson, Missouri, on the 30th ult. He closed with the following impressive reference to four of his ancient Senatorial associates, now deceased: "By myself, I feel all the gravity and responsibility of my position. Time and events give admissions which cannot be disregarded—time, which hurries us along to that 'bourne from which no traveler returns'; and events which thin the ranks of our cotemporaries, and leave solitude where associates stood. Four times in the short space of two years (to go no further back) I have seen the departure of some of those with whom I have long been associated, often marched in force political contest, never in malice or envy. Calhoun, Wadsworth, Clay, Webster—have all gone—leaving voids where they stood, and the reflex of a light which shines through the world, and will be seen by posterity to the latest posterity. In the presence of such impressive events, and in a verge of such a 'time', I can have no feelings but those of good will to the departed, good wishes for the living, solicitude for the national honor and prosperity, and an anxious desire to save, for myself the good opinion, valued beyond all price, which my cotemporaries have honored me."

Perk. Is now selling for \$3.75 with a prospect of an advance. The weather is fine for slaughtering and the packers are rushing business. The new park house and slaughtering establishment of David Macy, is in full blast. Mr. Macy is an enterprising citizen and has far won the confidence and respect of the farmers who deal with him. He is a fair and liberal gentleman. The old well known establishments of J. Mansur & Sons, and Ely & McNeely, they are doing a fine business. At the present prices of pork, the farmers will soon be the money princes of the land.

Hard times at Indianapolis. The people steal clothes from clothes lines, and other places, at all times, day and night—Whig Express. Such things have become rather frequent, that's a fact, since the opening of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad. What's the cause of it, Brother Danielson.

Michigan Official. Pierce, 41,842 Scott, 33,860 Hale, 7,237 Pierce over Scott, 7,972 Pierce over Scott and Hale, 745

Under the decision of the Postmaster General, Messrs. Miller, English, Lane, Eddy, Cumberland, and Harlan elected to the next, but not members of the present Congress, are entitled to the tracking privilege.

The majority for Andrew Jackson, Senator elect, from the counties of Hancock and Madison is 258.

The Japan expedition will not start for two months on account of the necessary repairs required for the Steamer Mississippi.

EXEDITION TO JAPAN.—The Edinburgh Review, in an article, contends that the "unpopular" section of the Japanese is wrong, not only to themselves but to the civilized world. Every one is so far from at home, that the Law of Nations has been hitherto very tender in authorizing a commercial or military expedition to any country upon another. But the rights of independent sovereignty must be so construed as to be reconcilable with the great principles upon which all titles of property or jurisdiction ultimately depend. It is difficult to entertain a doubt that after a long and patient intercourse other nations are justified in demanding a reciprocity with Japan, as a right of which they are unjustly deprived. The Japanese undoubtedly have an exclusive right to their own ports, and to the exclusion of all other nations from a participation in its riches and virtues. The only secure title to property, whether it be in a hotel or an empire, is that the exclusive possession of one is for the benefit of all.

And in relation to the United States expedition, the Review says: "The same thing may happen in the case of Japan. All human presumption seems to indicate that Commodore Perry's expedition is conducted in the same spirit of prudential and courage which has hitherto presided over the warlike operations of the United States Government, the hours of Japanese seclusion are already numbered. We have, however, the authority of English officers, who have served with great distinction in those distant waters, for stating that they place a wide difference upon an attack upon Japan and any similar operation which has been carried out either in China or in any other district of the Indian Seas. The Japanese are a proud and valiant race. They are careless of danger and indifferent to life; where one combatant falls, another will take his place, and another, and another, as though the only object of their assault was to exhaust the line of their opponents, and then overpowered them by sheer numbers. We can scarcely think, if Commodore Perry should decide to advance into the interior with the small force at his disposal, that the first attempt will end in favor of the expedition. The army at Japan consists, by the latest accounts, of 80,000 foot soldiers and 50,000 cavalry."

The President elect continues to bear himself with the same dignity and composure that, during the canvass, was for him a good feeling and respect of the whole country. A correspondent thus writes from Concord to the Boston Post: "Gen. Pierce has taken a beautiful suit of rooms at Gibson's new 'Eagle Hotel,' where he appears glad to see his friends, except when they come with personal application for office. It is said that he will feel himself under the necessity of postponing the special consideration of all appointments to office, except for cabinet places, until after his inauguration, and has so expressed himself to applicants. Gen. P. will not leave town, except for a temporary absence of perhaps a day or two, until after the first of February. Those newspapers which assign him a variety of different itineraries for the winter season in our new 'crack hotel,' (to the recreation of which I am informed he contributed) and is doubtless sufficiently sensible of the cares and responsibilities which await him, if he lives for four years, are, we are doubtless exaggerated. The Boston Transcript of the 22d ult., edited by a Whig, has the following: "We had a friendly visit from the President elect on Saturday last, and are very certain that there was no office-hunter digging him, or lying in wait for him as he might depart. He seemed as composed as a summer's morning; and while fully sensible of the immense responsibility to the assumption of which he was called by the people, he betrayed no sign of having been previously harassed by importunate clamors, for Executive favors or by his prospective official cares."

Dr. L. A. Silva has furnished us with the particulars of a singular and fatal accident which occurred at 6 o'clock this morning. A worthy German named George Dräger, better known as "Big George," and for the last six years employed in the shops of the Mad River Railroad, was killed by the explosion of a barrel, into which he had put musketry for the purpose of cleaning it. On pouring boiling water upon the line, and shaking the barrel after closing the bung, it exploded with great force, and so badly shattered the German's head as to cause his death in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and four small children.—San Jose Register.

WEEKLY, For Annual, \$1.00 DAILY, 5 CENTS.

Massachusetts. I observe you are an opponent of "Wild Cat" money, and I am I. Yet I think you labor under a mistake in supposing that all banks in the States of Michigan and Indiana are to be classed under this head. Consider all bills, wherever issued, of banks which have deposited with the proper Government officers, counties equal to Virginia 6 per cent. stocks, equal in every respect to the bills of our own State, which are secured by New York and United States stock, and are better than those of any other State, which are secured, in whole or in part, by Bonds and Mortgages. Those secured by such stocks as mentioned above, will, if wound up, pay one hundred cents to the dollar. The other have often paid much less, and should be termed "Wild Cat" whether located in New York or Michigan.

The Metropolitan Bank has done much towards reducing the discount which formerly existed on country money. The course pursued by that institution has caused many of the Banks of circulation, without any fixed abode, (Wall Street concerns) to close up; yet, it has reduced the circulating medium, without supplying a substitute. A certain amount of bank bills being required for circulation, to meet the wants of a consequence of the community, this supply being reduced by the withdrawal of those Banks which have closed and are now closing their business, the notes of other Banks have filled the vacuum. The people of this State prefer paper money, if it is gold, because of its convenience in the transactions of business.

If an article of necessity and convenience be restricted, or become scarce from any cause, it is natural for an individual or a community to supply its place, provided it can be done without injury or injustice to others. If this be so, what objection can exist to allowing the best currency to be converted into gold, by the issue of a circulating medium, from being supplied by a currency which is as safe, and as easily converted (at a trifle higher cost) into gold, as our own that remains. It is well known that notes, wherever issued, secured by Virginia 6 per cent. stocks, are as good as gold. If, in fact, the bill holder may be compelled to wait, as he would do in our own State; yet he would get one hundred cents to the dollar, without doubt. Such bills, you will admit, are as well secured as those of our own State.

If I understand the discussion now going on in your paper in regard to this subject, a respectable Wall Street Bank proposes to mature a plan by which they can receive all Western currency, and issue in return New York funds or its equivalent. It is well known that exchange on New York is not always to be had, in which case the country merchant brings with him the best currency he can procure, by which it is well known that our wide-spread of Western goods are made in New York funds or its equivalent. It is well known that exchange on New York is not always to be had, in which case the country merchant brings with him the best currency he can procure, by which it is well known that our wide-spread of Western goods are made in New York funds or its equivalent. It is well known that exchange on New York is not always to be had, in which case the country merchant brings with him the best currency he can procure, by which it is well known that our wide-spread of Western goods are made in New York funds or its equivalent.

AMINDAB. The question is not whether the circulation of the thirty-five new bills, alluded to above, is secured, so that by presenting the notes at a bank, the holder might be sure of the coin; but whether it is advisable to encourage a currency, redeemable at such a distance from the point where it is issued. When the bills of these banks are once issued, and deposited entirely on the Wall Street owners, whether they shall be redeemed "at a small discount," or not. If they charge two per cent., the holder has no redress but to seek by himself, or his agent, the counter of the institution, located 1000 miles away. If this is in Indiana, the bank has, by the law, thirty days in which to pay, and as is generally understood, without incurring any expense of interest. The bills are not intended, as our correspondent intimates, to be a depreciation of the bank's issue, but to be a currency, which may be sent as remittances here; they will commence their journey from this point, and the very object of the distant location is, to avoid the possibility of a par-deception. No one should ever touch a bank note, which is not convertible into cash at its par value, without any expense to himself, and to this consummation we are rapidly hastening.—Jour. of Com.

ANOTHER WHEELBARROW TRAVELER.—Our readers will undoubtedly recollect well the circumstance some thirty years since, of a wheelbarrow being used as a conveyance to Sacramento City, California, by a Wheelbarrow. An enterprise somewhat similar, and quite as novel in its character has just transpired. The hero in this instance is an interesting character, a man named Kamphausen who arrived in the city on Wednesday last, having walked the entire distance from New York city, and carried with him a valuable library of standard scientific works, upon a wheelbarrow. He came to this country upon a scientific tour, but by some means finding himself short of money, he left New York with twenty cents in his pocket, his wheelbarrow, and his library. He states the tour has been his far one of extraordinary interest to him, and rendered doubly so on account of the extreme difficulty of making his way, without any expense to himself, and to this consummation we are rapidly hastening.—Jour. of Com.

The Daily State Sentinel does not come to us any longer. The Weekly is of no use to us, and we don't choose it.—Law Register.

It has not our acquaintance likewise Bro. Torbet, since the election, but we are sure that he will think half a loaf is better than no bread, and so we shall not refuse the weekly. The Daily Sentinel was a very valuable paper to us, and we are unwilling to do without it, yet we do not see that Mr. Brown was or is under any obligation to send it without the payment of a cent, and we weekly, which we mean to remit at our earliest convenience. The circulation of the Indianapolis Dailies is small, and a large exchange list, such as to supply all the papers in the State, besides their foreign daily exchanges, would materially reduce their profits.—Veray Gazette.

Dr. L. A. Silva has furnished us with the particulars of a singular and fatal accident which occurred at 6 o'clock this morning. A worthy German named George Dräger, better known as "Big George," and for the last six years employed in the shops of the Mad River Railroad, was killed by the explosion of a barrel, into which he had put musketry for the purpose of cleaning it. On pouring boiling water upon the line, and shaking the barrel after closing the bung, it exploded with great force, and so badly shattered the German's head as to cause his death in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and four small children.—San Jose Register.

Railroad Iron. A correspondent of the Baltimore American states that the rise in the price of British railroad iron has been so great, that many contractors who had made progress, will be ruined. At present prices, the difference against the contractors upon the St. Louis and Cincinnati road, if the iron were purchased now, would be \$800,000. This rise is enormous, and if no change in the market shall occur, may result in creating serious obstacles to the progress of the work.

Another infamous attempt has been made to take life by means of an infernal machine. A postoffice box was recently sent to the editor of the Texas Blower, containing a half-dozen shirt collars so ingeniously contrived that the cut throat intentions of the blood-thirsty monster who had concocted this scheme of villainy were obvious. The diabolical attempt was happily frustrated by the presence of mind of the ferrugineous hero, with the almost coolness and unconcern, dipped them in the river and "took the starch out of them." To what baseness will not man appropriate the simplest household article.